

THE QUATERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

THE quatercentenary celebrations of the University of Aberdeen, which included the opening of the new buildings at Marischal College by their Majesties the King and Queen, were favoured by a week of uninterrupted sunshine, which quickened everyone's pulse and gave splendour to the proceedings. There were many remarks on the forethought of the University in conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the director of the Meteorological Office.

On the morning of Tuesday, September 25, there was a solemn service of commemoration in the chapel at King's College—that priceless heritage founded by Bishop Elphinstone in 1500. In the afternoon there was a remarkable procession through a mile of crowded streets, by a circuitous route from Marischal College to the temporary Strathcona Hall, built for the celebrations by the generous Chancellor. This pageant, almost iridescent with robes of many colours, included the University authorities and staff, the Town Council, the delegates and guests, the honorary graduates, the general council, and students. It was a striking spectacle, greatly appreciated by the keenly interested and courteous crowds, a quaint intertwining of town and gown.

In the Strathcona Hall, the delegates from sister universities and learned institutions all over the world presented congratulatory addresses, and representative men made brief speeches. Thus the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford spoke for Britain, Principal Peterson for dominions beyond the seas, Prof. J. William White for the United States, Prof. Becquerel for France, Prof. Deissmann for Germany, Prof. Höffding for Denmark, Prof. Einthoven for Holland, Prof. Lanciani for Italy, Prof. Scheviakoff—a zoologist—for Russia, and Prof. Matsumura—a botanist—for Japan, and there were many others. The huge audience of 4000 showed enthusiastic interest in the famous men who filed past, especially in those who are familiar to all, such as Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Turner, and Sir Archibald Geikie.

The great event of Wednesday was the conferring of honorary degrees on a phalanx of intellectual giants, who came from all quarters of the world to do honour to, and be honoured by, the ancient University of Aberdeen. They included, as the Dean of the Faculty of Laws felicitously expressed it,

“explorers, discoverers, inventors; some who have all but solved the mysteries of the natural universe or of the animal frame, others who have illuminated the even greater depth of mind, others who have successfully grappled with controversies of history or the not less complex problems of national institutions and international relations; men of thought and action, poets, musicians, and philosophers, great administrators, great rulers, and judges.”

The list is too long to be quoted *in extenso*, but we may note some of those who are especially concerned with science in the wide sense. It may be noted that a few who were expected were unavoidably absent, such as Signor Marconi, who was referred to by the promoter as “the annihilator of time”; Dr. Dohrn, of the Naples Zoological Station; and Prof. Lombroso. Among those upon whom the degree was conferred were the following:—

Richard Anschütz, professor of chemistry, Bonn; Henri Becquerel, professor of physics, Paris; Sir James Crichton-Browne, Kt., Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy; Casimir de Candolle, Geneva; Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, chief chemist, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington; Yves Delage, professor of zoology and comparative anatomy, Paris; J. Deniker, librarian of the Museum of Natural

History, Paris; W. Einthoven, professor of physiology, Leyden; Herbert Mackay Ellis, Director-General, Naval Medical Service, London; Arthur J. Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Andrew Russell Forsyth, Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics, Cambridge; Sir Archibald Geikie, secretary to Royal Society; Arnold Hague, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington; H. J. Hamburger, professor of physiology, Groningen; Edward Hjelt, professor of chemistry, Helsingfors; Harald Höffding, professor of philosophy, Copenhagen; Ferdinand Hueppe, professor of hygiene, Prague; Howard A. Kelly, professor of gynaecology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., Director-General, Army Medical Service; Rudolf E. Kobert, professor of pharmacology, Rostock; Casimir Kostanecki, professor of anatomy, Cracow; Hugo Kronecker, professor of physiology, Bern; Sir Francis H. Laking, Bart., G.C.V.O., physician in ordinary to His Majesty the King and the Prince of Wales; Commandatore Rodolfo Lanciani, professor of ancient topography, University of Rome; Charles Rockwell Lanman, professor of Sanskrit, Harvard University; Gustavus Mittag-Leffler, professor of mathematics, Stockholm; Oscar Liebreich, professor of pharmacology, Berlin; Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., director of Solar Physics Laboratory, South Kensington; Sir Oliver Lodge, Kt., Principal of Birmingham University; Friedrich Löffler, professor of hygiene, Greifswald; Donald Macalister, president, General Medical Council; A. B. Macallum, professor of physiology, Toronto; Sir John Macfadyen, Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, London, N.W.; Lord McLaren, vice-president, Royal Society of Edinburgh; Jinzo Matsumura, professor of botany, University of Tokyo, Japan; His Serene Highness Albert Honore Charles, Prince of Monaco; Wilhelm Ostwald, professor of chemistry, Leipzig; Edmund Owen, vice-president, Royal College of Surgeons of London; W. M. Flinders Petrie, professor of Egyptology, University College, London; Rev. George E. Post, professor of surgery in Johanite Hospital, Beirut; Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., president of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Salomon Reinach, professor of archæology, Paris; Guglielmo Romiti, professor of anatomy, Pisa; Sir Henry E. Roscoe, late professor of chemistry, Owens College, Victoria University; Major Ronald Ross, C.B., Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; Vladimir Scheviakoff, professor of zoology, St. Petersburg; Jakob Schipper, professor of English philology, Vienna; Dukinfield Henry Scott, hon. keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, Kew Gardens; William Napier Shaw, director of the Meteorological Office, London; Joseph J. Thomson, Cavendish professor of experimental physics, University of Cambridge; Frederick Trendelenburg, professor of surgery, University of Leipzig; Sir William Turner, K.C.B., principal of University of Edinburgh; Giuseppe Veronese, professor of analytical geometry, Padua; Hugo de Vries, professor of physiological botany, Amsterdam; J. William White, professor of surgery, Pennsylvania University; J. W. van Wijhe, professor of anatomy, Groningen, Holland; Sir John Williams, Bart., K.C.V.O., late professor of midwifery, University College, London.

The proceedings concluded with a speech by the Chancellor, who in the course of his address is reported by the *Times* to have said:—

“The presence of so many distinguished men representing universities and learned societies from all parts of the world might suggest, if this were the occasion to deal with it at length, a comparison of the aims and objects which we cherish here and the methods by which we seek their accomplishment with those of similar institutions in other countries. Let me say, to begin with, that Scotland is proud of her universities, their close connection with the national life, their free and open constitution, their services to science and letters, their stimulating influence—especially of late years—on the schools of the country, and the manner in which, in spite of great difficulties, they have kept before them lofty and high standards. All the countries of the world have each their own type of national university. There are, among many others, the

English type, the German type, and the American type. We have no reason to be ashamed of the Scottish type. But while it is legitimate for us, especially at the celebration of our 400th birthday, to plume ourselves on work done and service rendered, we must not forget that others also have been making progress, and are even now passing us in the race of efficiency. Scotland is no longer the only country in the world that can justly boast that its main industry is education; and our universities have still, perhaps, something to learn in the way of relegating a greater proportion of their work to the practical activities of life. I do not speak from a merely utilitarian point of view, and I know that it is the proper function of a university to foster even those studies which may be described as ends in themselves. If it were not for what universities do in cherishing abstract and theoretical learning, some of the practical applications of that learning resulting in the great triumphs of modern scientific activity would never have been made. I know also that the universities, for example, of the New World have something to learn from those of Europe in the direction of more

ation of much of their educational activity. The reward they have is that—fully as much as we do here—they find their *alumni* in every walk of life, not in the 'learned professions' only; and some of the most notable benefactions which the American universities have lately received come from men whose desire it is to connect them still more closely with practical work. As a recent illustration of this spirit, let me refer to the great gift that was made the other day by my friend Sir William Macdonald to McGill University, Montreal. It consists of a college of agriculture situated about ten miles outside the city, and comprises, besides all the necessary buildings erected in palatial style, some six hundred acres of ground. The whole benefaction amounts to some 600,000*l.*, and secures to the agricultural interests of the country that they shall be developed hand in hand with those of a university which has already done so much for engineering and other practical sciences."

At the various festive meetings of the crowded four days—the receptions at the two colleges and at the

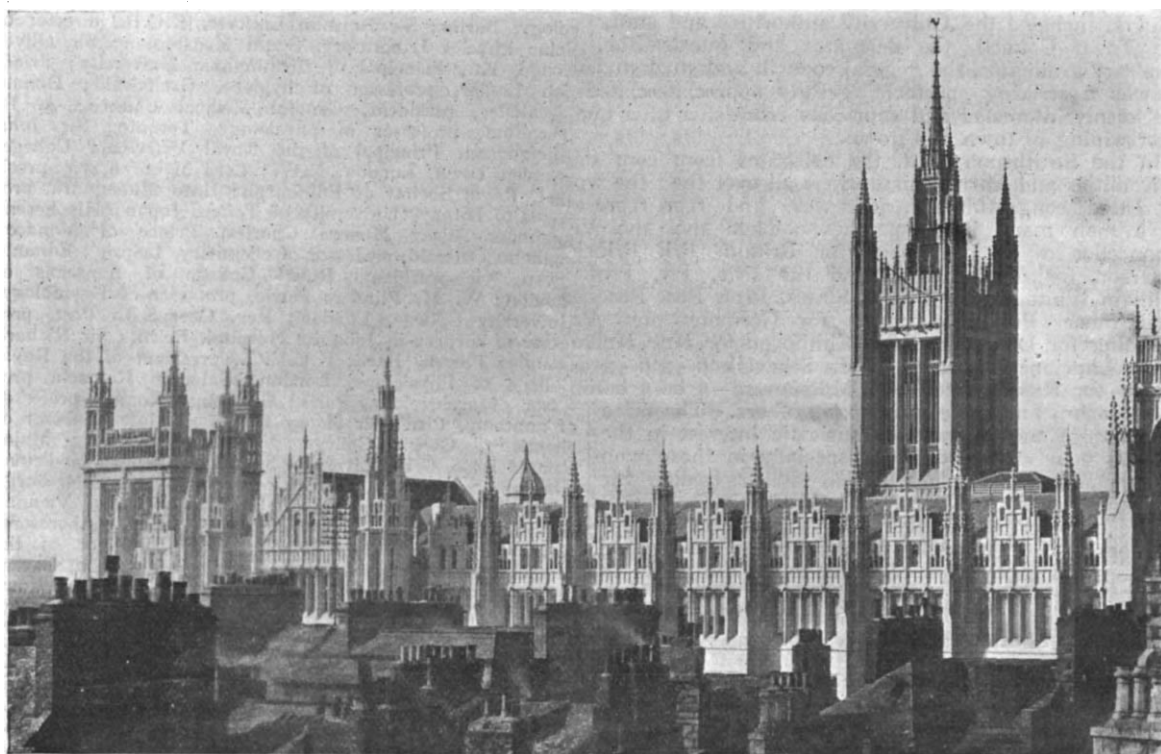


FIG. 1.—View of Marischal College. (From over the top of the houses in front.)

solid attainment and a higher standard, at least in certain departments of study. But speaking for the moment as one who has lived for many years on the American continent and has watched with close attention the growth of one of our greatest universities in Canada, I may be allowed to record my conviction that universities on the other side of the Atlantic enjoy a considerable advantage in the ease and readiness with which, unhampered as they are by any venerable traditions, they can adapt themselves to the practical needs of the various constituencies which they seek to serve. They found out long ago that law and medicine and theology are not the only legitimate points of academic study; and in their faculties of applied science they are training their young men to do work that is most loudly called for. They have never accepted the view that universities must necessarily be institutions cloistered and apart from the main current of public life and service. On the contrary, they make a training for citizenship and for public usefulness the basis and found-

Art Gallery, the Town Council banquet, and Lord Strathcona's gigantic dinner-party of two thousand four hundred guests—there was renewed opportunity to realise the cosmopolitan nature of the concourse and the generosity of the response made to the University's invitation. Among the famous men who were present as delegates we may note the following, taking them in order of the institutions represented:—

(1) Great Britain and Ireland:—Universities: Oxford, Prof. Henry Goudy, Prof. Arthur Thomson; Cambridge, Prof. Henry Jackson, Dr. James Adam, Dr. William L. Mollison; Durham, Rev. Dr. Henry Gee (Master of University College, Durham); Edinburgh, Prof. Alex. Crum Brown, Prof. George Chrystal, Prof. James Cossar Ewart, Sir Thomas Richard Fraser, Dr. Thomas Smith Clouston; Glasgow, Sir T. McCall Anderson, Prof. Archd. Barr, Prof. John Cleland, Prof. John Ferguson, Prof. Samson

Gemmell, Emeritus Prof. John G. McKendrick; Leeds, Dr. Nathan Bodington (Vice-Chancellor); Liverpool, Mr. Alfred W. Winterslow Dale (Vice-Chancellor); London, Dr. Augustus Desiré Waller; Manchester, the Victoria University, Dr. Alfred Hopkinson (Vice-Chancellor); St. Andrews, Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Chancellor), Dr. Andrew Carnegie (Rector), Principal James Donaldson, Very Rev. Principal Alexander Stewart, Principal John Yule Mackay (Dundee), Prof. James Musgrove, Prof. John E. A. Steggall (Dundee); Wales, Mr. Henry Rudolf Reichel (Vice-Chancellor). Colleges and Learned Societies:—Bangor, University College of North Wales, Prof. Philip J. White; Bristol, University College, Principal C. Lloyd Morgan; Dublin, Royal College of Physicians, President Sir William J. Smyly; Royal College of Surgeons, President Henry Rosborough Swanzy; Edinburgh, Royal College of Surgeons, President Charles Watson MacGillivray; Glasgow, West of Scotland Agricultural College, Principal Robert Patrick Wright; London, British Academy, Prof. Henry Francis Pelham, President of Trinity College, Oxford; British Medical Association, Mr. George Cooper Franklin (President); Charing Cross Hospital Medical College, Dr. William Hunter; Guy's Hospital Medical College, Dr. Frederick Taylor; Inner Temple, Hon. Mr. Justice Grantham; King's College, Rev. Principal Arthur Cayley Headlam; London Hospital Medical College, Dr. Wm. Bulloch; Middlesex Hospital Medical College, Mr. Andrew Clark; Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. Alderman R. A. Robinson (President); Royal Academy of Arts, Mr. John Macallan Swan, R.A.; Royal College of Physicians, Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart. (President); Royal College of Science, Prof. W. Gowland; Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Edmund Owen (Vice-President); St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Sir Dyce Duckworth; University College, Principal T. Gregory Foster.

(2) British Dominions beyond the Seas:—Canada: Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Prof. Jas. G. MacGregor; University of Toronto, Prof. A. B. Macallum. Africa: South African College, Prof. P. Daniel Hahn. Australia and New Zealand: University of Tasmania, Prof. John Walter Gregory. India: Calcutta, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Colonel Alf. Wm. Alcock.

(3) Other countries:—America (South): University of Ecuador, General Don Emilio M. Teran. Austria-Hungary: University of Vienna and Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Prof. Jakob Schipper; University of Buda Pesth, Prof. Ignacz Goldziher; Bohemian University of Prague, Prof. Vaclav E. Mourek; German University of Prague, Prof. Ferdinand Hueppe. Belgium: University of Brussels, Prof. Count Eugene Goblet D'Alviella. France: Institut de France, Prof. Emile Boutroux, Prof. Salomon Reinach. Germany: University of Berlin, Prof. Hans Dellbrück; University of Greifswald, Prof. Friedrich Löffler. Italy: University of Padua, Prof. Giuseppe Veronese. Norway: University of Christiania, Prof. A. Taranger. Russia: St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Military Medicine, Prof. Henry Turner. Sweden: University of Upsala, Prof. Henrick Schück (Rector); Stockholm, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Prof. Einar Lönnberg. Switzerland: University of Geneva, Prof. Charles Borgeaud; University of Bern, Prof. Hugo Kronecker; University of Zürich, Prof. Theodor Vetter.

Among the guests of the University other than delegates there were many illustrious men of science, such as

(1) England:—Dr. T. Clifford Allbutt, regius professor of physic, University of Cambridge; Dr. Henry E. Armstrong, professor of chemistry, Central Technical College, London; the Right Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.; Sir Robert S. Ball, professor of astronomy and geometry, Observatory, Cambridge; Colonel David Bruce, C.B.; Dr. Wm. Burnside, professor of mathematics, Royal Naval College, Greenwich; the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; Prof. W. Watson Cheyne, professor of surgery, King's College, London; Sir William Crookes; Sir Edward Elgar; Dr. Herbert MacKay Ellis, Director-General, Naval Medical Service; Dr. Arthur J. Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; Prof. A. R. Forsyth, Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics,

Trinity College, Cambridge; Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, F.R.S.; Dr. Richard Tetley Glazebrook, director of the National Physical Laboratory, Bushy House, Teddington; Dr. A. S. F. Grünbaum, professor of pathology, University of Leeds; A. D. Hall, director, Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station, Harpenden, Herts; Prof. Joseph Larmor, secretary of the Royal Society; Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B.; Dr. Alexander Macalister, professor of anatomy, University of Cambridge; Dr. Donald Macalister, president, General Medical Council; Major Percy Alex. MacMahon, secretary, British Association; Prof. Raphael Meldola, president of the Chemical Society; J. E. Quibell, Bedrashein, Egypt; Sir Wm. Ramsay, K.C.B., professor

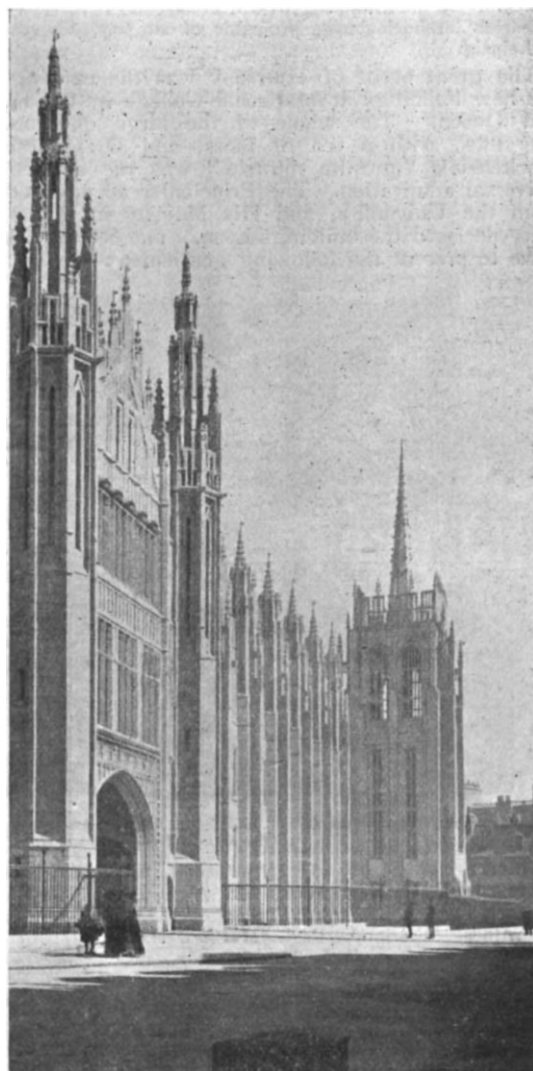


FIG. 2.—Front of Marischal College Buildings, looking southward.

of chemistry, University College, London; Sir Henry E. Roscoe, late professor of chemistry, Victoria University; Major Ronald Ross, C.B., Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; Rev. Archibald H. Sayce, professor of Assyriology, University of Oxford; Dr. George D. Thane, professor of anatomy, University College, London; Dr. Thomas E. Thorpe, C.B., director of Government Laboratories, London; Dr. J. A. Voelcker, chemist to Royal Agricultural Society of England.

(2) Scotland:—William S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish Antarctic Expedition (1902-4), Edinburgh; Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., G.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L.; Right Hon. Richard Burdon

Haldane, M.P., Secretary of State for War; Sir John Murray, K.C.B.; Sir J. A. Russell, inspector of anatomy for Scotland.

(3) Ireland:—Dr. Jas. Little, professor of physic, University of Dublin; Prof. John Pentland Mahaffy, senior fellow, Trinity College, Dublin, late professor of ancient history.

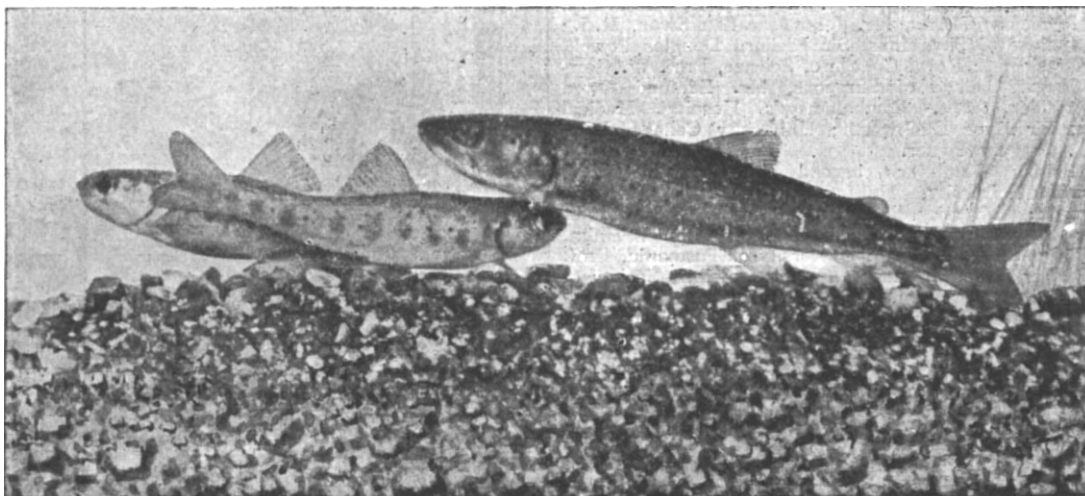
(4) Other Countries:—Yacoub Artin Pasha, Under-Secretary of State for Education, and president of the Institute of Egypt, Cairo; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, professor of psychology, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., America; Prof. H. J. Hamburger, professor of physiology, Groningen; Prof. O. Kellner, K. S. Landwirthschaftliche Versuchsstation, Möckern, Leipzig; Prof. Oscar Liebreich, professor of pharmacology, University of Berlin; Prof. Friedrich Trendelenburg, professor of surgery, University of Leipzig.

The great event of Thursday was the opening of the new buildings at Marischal College by the King and Queen. The whole of the large quadrangle was filled with a sea of faces, and Dr. Marshall Mackenzie's "granite miracle" was the subject of universal admiration. The Principal read an address from the University, and His Majesty in a strong voice declared the buildings open. The Rector asked leave to present the following gentlemen:—

coincided with entering into the possession of a new legacy which makes the University's outlook on the future hopeful. The response to the University's invitation on the part of sister institutions and her own sons and daughters was exceedingly hearty. What began as a primarily academic ceremony broadened out into a civic festival, partly through the kindness of their Majesties, partly through Lord Strathcona's princely generosity, and partly because of the cordiality of the relations between town and gown. But there can be no overlooking the fact that the success of the celebrations was the natural reward of most thoughtful and detailed organisation, of putting brains as well as goodwill into an arduous task. *Vivat, crescat, floreat Universitas Aberdonensis.*

TWO BOOKS ON ANGLING.¹

IN "Salmon Fishing" Mr. Hodgson deals with the spirit, rather than the technique, of the sport. The first half-dozen chapters of the book are a series of essays on different aspects of fishing, and they are written in a most attractive manner and provide excellent reading. In the chapter on the "Elusive



Non-migratory Danube salmon, and British fish, in the Thames. The small fish, natives in British waters, are four times the age of the less small—an alien from the Danube. From "Salmon Fishing," by W. Earl Hodgson.

Mr. Alexander M. Gordon, Mr. Alexander Wilson, Dr. William Dey, Dr. Angus Fraser, Dr. David Littlejohn, Dr. Albert Westland, Prof. Matthew Hay, Prof. John Harrower, Prof. Neil J. D. Kennedy, Prof. Robert W. Reid, Prof. James W. H. Trail, Prof. Henry Cowan, Prof. James B. Baillie, Prof. Stephenson, Prof. Charles Niven, Prof. David J. Hamilton, Prof. Alexander Ogston, Prof. William M. Ramsay, Mr. Patrick Cooper, Mr. Theodore Crombie, Dr. John Fleming, Mr. Alexander O. Gill, Mr. David M. M. Milligan, Mr. James Murray, M.P., Mr. Andrew R. Williamson, Mr. A. Marshall Mackenzie, A.R.S.A., the architect, and Mr. W. Wilfred Campbell.

Their Majesties afterwards visited the parts of the new buildings devoted to agriculture and modern languages, and showed great interest in their equipment.

The success of the University celebrations surpassed even the most sanguine expectations, and was attributable to a combination of factors. The weather, though technically autumnal, was better than the best Aberdonian summer. The solemn commemoration of a past four hundred years happily

quarry," for instance, the instincts, or rather whims, of the salmon are written about very pleasantly. Mr. Hodgson discusses the old question as to whether or not the salmon feeds in fresh water, and is inclined to think that when the fish rises to a fly it does so with the intention of eating. Evidence against this contention was collected a few years ago by the Scottish Fishery Board, and it was shown that the epithelium of the stomachs of salmon in fresh water was in a catarrhal condition that made digestion impossible. It is, on the whole, the simplest solution of this question that the salmon, when it rises to a fly, does so urged by some kind of sporting instinct.

Mr. Hodgson's book is, however, very practical as well as entertaining. Three chapters are devoted to an account of the salmon rivers of the United Kingdom, and in one very useful chapter there is an excellent account of salmon passes and some useful

¹ "Salmon Fishing." By W. Earl Hodgson. Pp. xi+314. (London: A. and C. Black, 1906.) Price 7s. 6d. net.

"The Science of Dry Fly Fishing." By Fred. G. Shaw. Pp. xii+142. (London: Bradbury, Agnew and Co., Ltd., 1906.) Price 3s. 6d. net.